

elections seriously interfere with a free choice of candidates by the people, and in some parts of the country actually prevent it.

The Federal officeholders number over 300,000, of which number one-third are still outside the civil service rules. These higher officers, wielding wide political influence through their official positions and subject to possible dictation from Washington will, as long as they are permitted to take an active part in politics, constitute a menace to free institutions.

As the most effective and immediate remedies for existing conditions, the committee urges: (1) the extension by the President of the classified, competitive service to the utmost limit that the law allows; (2) legislation by Congress permitting the classification of the officers whose appointment is now subject to confirmation by the Senate, but who perform purely ministerial functions; (3) a clearer definition and strengthening of the executive order governing political activity in the unclassified service and the vesting of the power to investigate cases arising under this order in the Civil Service Commission or some other body independent of departmental dictation.

Taft's Hoosier Double

Policemen Mistook Him and Cleared Away the Crowd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—Otto Frenzel, president of the Merchants' National Bank, bears a striking resemblance to President Taft. When Mr. Taft was in New York recently to attend the Yale dinner, Frenzel was there too. Both were guests at the Waldorf-Astoria. Harold Hibben was with Frenzel. Hibben, Frenzel and several of their New York friends were going to the theatre. When they emerged to take a taxi cab the street was thronged with people waiting to see Taft, and the Indianapolis men found their path blocked.

Hibben evolved a plan to push Frenzel through the crowd. Frenzel soon discovered that Hibben and the New Yorkers were making him the wedge of a football rush. The squad of policemen at the Waldorf-Astoria door suddenly awakened to action.

"Clear back, get back," he shouted to the crowd. The crowd fell back, and Frenzel and his friends, almost out of breath, fell into seats in the carriage. Then Hibben and his friends laughed.

"What the joker?" asked the banker, who didn't understand what it was all about.

"Why, they thought you were Taft," answered Hibben.

LEE'S FAREWELL

Present Owners of Historic Document Take Steps to Protect It.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4.—The Beech Island Farmers Club today gave over to Dr. T. E. Oertel, of Augusta, for safety deposit purposes, the original draft of Lee's farewell to his soldiers at Appomattox. The address has been photographed and will be carefully protected. The club has possessed the address for some time.

President Taft and Postmaster Hitchcock were guests of the club in January, and inspected the document. The club is an organization of the soldiers of the river from Augusta in South Carolina. Dr. Oertel has not yet decided what steps he will take to safeguard the document. It is in the form of a special order issued by General Lee.

RASH AUTOISTS

Running Forty Miles an Hour Machine Crashes into Tree.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 4.—The crashing into a tree of an automobile, and by eyewitnesses to have been racing at a rate of forty miles an hour to-day, caused the death of Charles Lindow, a chauffeur, and serious injury to John D. Marquis, the other occupant of the machine, both of New York. Lindow's neck was broken.

CENSUS BILL

Senate Committee Will Hear Witnesses as to Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The Senate Committee on Census will give a hearing to-morrow on the House census bill. President Black, of the Civil Service Commission, will contend that the employees under the measure should be chosen wholly by civil service. The examination of the bill will be conducted by Director North, of the Census Bureau, on the ground that certain classes of employees must be selected by their proven adaptability for the work.

The census bill, as passed by the House, contains certain of the objectionable features which caused Mr. Roosevelt to veto the old bill, and it is not thought it will be opposed on the floor. The sum of \$10,000,000 will be required to carry out its provisions, but the appropriation will be made in a separate measure.

FOUGHT AT CHURCH

Opposing Factions Clash Over Attempt to Oust Pastor.

DENVER, April 4.—Two girls were injured to-day in a fight between opposing factions of members of the German Evangelical Church at Globeville, a suburb. A dozen shots were fired. Lizzie Wetzel and Mary Wolf were struck by a charge fired from a shotgun.

The trouble grew out of an attempt to oust Rev. Adam Trant, the pastor. Friday night the pastor stood behind the barricaded doors of his church to prevent the entrance of the faction opposing him.

Arrives at Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 4.—President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, arrived here to-night after an extended tour through the South. He again took up the duties of his office, which he will continue to discharge until his resignation takes effect May 15.

Runner Collapsed

HULL, ENGLAND, April 4.—A Marathon runner, who collapsed in the middle of the race, was taken to the hospital. He was carried from the track unconscious, and died to-day. The runner won a Marathon race here last year.

NEITHER BROOM NOR DUSTER IN THE HOME OF TO-DAY.—Electricity Does the Work.

Every one who reads or hears of the house without a chimney and the kitchen without a fire, but the latest in the improvement line is the clean house without a duster or a broom. Electricity among its many and varied blessings to the human family has been put to the good service of making a home perfectly clean and sanitary without the use of the usual broom, dust brush or even a dust cloth, without which the housewife of to-day thinks no home complete.

The new electric cleaner is operated by a small generator, and instead of just stirring up the dust to settle after the housewife has finished her work, it draws the dirt and dust into an airtight reservoir and securely kept until turned out or put into the house. The action is the method by which the floors, rugs, carpets, curtains, draperies, portieres, pictures, and in fact all in the house is cleaned. The advice of the manufacturer is to use the Passenger and Power Company, light and power department.

WILL RAISE FUND BY FRIDAY NIGHT

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Workers Cheered by Messages Delivered at Bijou Meeting.

ONE-THIRD NOW IN HAND

Former Governor Montague Pleads for Immediate Help, So as to Open the Home.

With one-third of the amount necessary for the completion of the new Railroad Young Men's Christian Association in hand after only one day's work, enthusiasm among the workers is at a high point. The general opinion is that before the campaign for the \$45,000 needed for the completion of the building closes next Friday, more than enough will be collected to place the building and equipment in readiness for the railroad men.

Though none of the actual work of the campaign was carried on yesterday, the spirit of the occasion was not allowed to lag. A large number of the railroad men and others interested in the movement assembled at the Bijou Theatre yesterday afternoon and took part in the exercises. A. G. Knebel, one of the international secretaries, delivered a helpful address and C. S. Ward, of New York, who is in charge of the campaign, occupied a seat in the front row and made the opening prayer. Mr. Ward is well known here for his masterly work as the leader of the campaign for the funds in the city Young Men's Christian Association building. The exercises were in charge of International Secretary Williams.

Ex-Governor Montague Speaks.

Former Governor Montague introduced the speakers, speaking in the highest way of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city. He was greeted with much applause.

"The Young Men's Christian Association," said Mr. Montague, "is engaged in a campaign to raise \$45,000. The building is under way, but is not complete. I am sure that our citizens will not permit it to remain. There are more than 4,000 railroad men in the city of Richmond and this building is to provide headquarters for them, where they will be surrounded by uplifting influences and guided in their social lives and in their religious thinking. The building stands for all that is best in our community. You, with others of our citizens, will want a part in this campaign, which I earnestly hope will be completed within the six days and the necessary amount pledged."

All the members of the committees, with their captains, will meet at the campaign headquarters, No. 1319 East Main Street, for luncheon at 1:30 this afternoon. Enthusiasm is running high and all of the workers are confident that the campaign will be most successful.

STAY IN FIELD

Oklahoma Troops Will Continue to Hunt for Crazy Snake.

HICKORY, OKLA., (Via Henryetta), April 4.—Colonel Hoffman, in command of the State troops, hunting Crazy Snake and his troublesome Snake Indians, received orders to-night from Governor Haskell to remain in the field until he captured the Indian chief. Colonel Hoffman had planned to break up the Snake Indians.

A recruiting party led by Jim Starr, a full-blood Indian and member of the Creek Council, is thought to be close on the trail of Crazy Snake.

TO TRY MRS. SAMPTON.

Charged With Murdering Her Husband, Nephew of Admiral Sampson.

LYONS, N. Y., April 4.—A strange and unusual case of a young woman facing a jury on a charge of murder, with her parents and brothers called as principal witnesses, for the prosecution, will be developed before Justice Adelbert P. Rich in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning.

When Mrs. Georgia Allyn Sampson will go on trial, charged with the shooting and killing of her husband, Harry Sampson, nephew of the late Admiral Sampson, at her home near Macedon, on November 1 last.

Sampson lived with his young wife in a part of the Allyn homestead. There had been quarrels the night before and on the morning of the shooting between Sampson and his wife over a letter which she had received from a young man in Rochester. Sampson, after the shooting, staggered into the Allyn apartments, with a bullet in his breast, and fell dead. The rifle, still smoking, was found standing in the Sampson pantry, with the trigger recocked. An examination of Sampson's clothing showed but one single minute speck of powder.

Sampson and his wife lived at the Allyn homestead, where Frank P. Allyn, father of Mrs. Sampson, and his two sons, Carl Allyn and Frank Allyn, with Harry Sampson, were engaged in farming. Important testimony is anticipated from Mrs. Frank Allyn, the mother. She saw the letter which was subsequently destroyed. An exclamation by Harry Sampson during the quarrel on the morning of the tragedy, "I can't live with her another day; I will take my life first," is also expected to be brought out in her examination, as well as what he is said to have declared the same morning, "I'm through with her, and won't continue here another day."

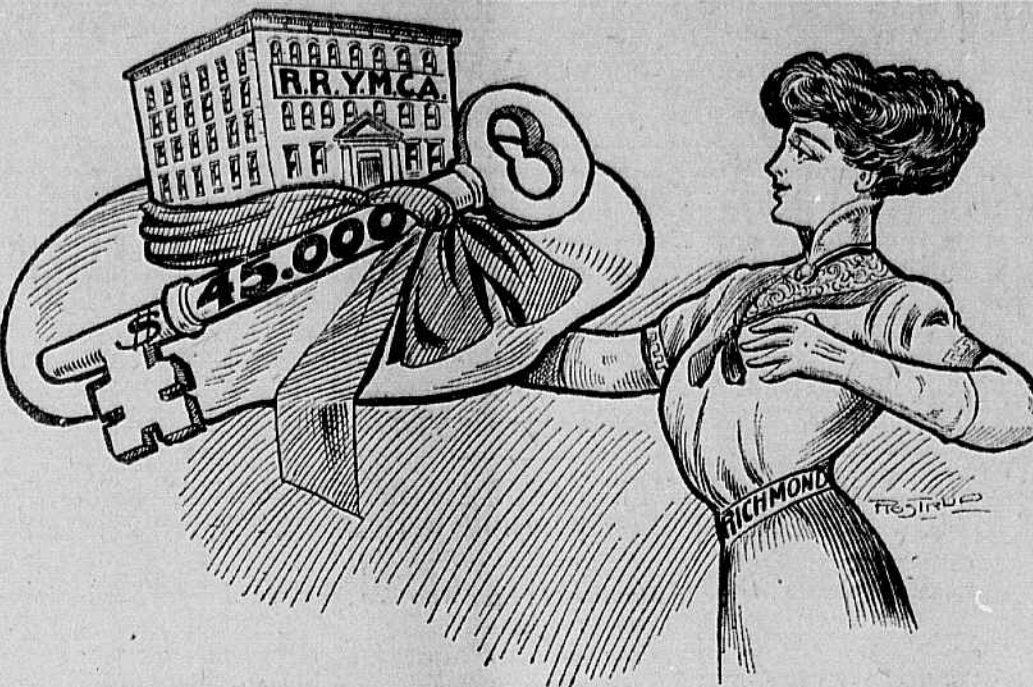
It has been clearly indicated that the Federal endeavor shows that Mrs. Sampson was unstable when the killing was committed. The defendant has resolutely maintained her innocence.

WOMEN TO CLEAN STREETS.

Washington Club Members of Well-Known Families Will Pick Up Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Washington clubwomen, as "white wings," will make April 15 known in municipal history as "Cleaning Day." The Twentieth Century Club, whose membership embraces many women of Washington's best known families, at a meeting attended by several hundred members, adopted resolutions declaring the littered condition of some of the streets and pledging the co-operation of themselves, their friends and their neighbors in picking up the papers in streets and parks near their homes on the day mentioned, beginning at 2 o'clock in the morning. Each member of the club is to head a subcommittee of women on the block where her home is located.

NEED MONEY TO OPEN R. R. Y. M. C. A.



EXPERIMENTING IN MAKING OF PAPER

Diminishing Supply of Pulp-Making Woods Causes Considerable Alarm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—In view of the diminishing supply of pulp-making woods and the consequent increase in the cost of paper, the serious problem which awaits solution is, whence will come our future paper supply? Interest in the matter lies in the fact that everybody uses paper, and it is presented in its serious aspect when one considers the destruction of our pulp-making woods goes on at a tremendous rate.

Experts declare that there are not enough spruce forests standing in the United States to furnish a future constant supply of wood pulp for making paper under the present methods of forest conservation and waste.

Probably, however, they state, that there exist sufficient spruce forests in this country and Canada which, if protected by reasonable conservation, will furnish a sufficient supply of spruce wood for paper-making for all time.

It would seem that the production of news print paper and other cheap grades of paper are dependent upon the continuation of cheap ground wood produced from spruce trees, and that condition is likely to continue.

So serious did the Select Committee on Pulp and Paper Investigating Congress consider the situation that they recommended that both the general and State governments should endeavor to encourage the production of spruce forests. It was pointed out that spruce forests could be obtained from continuing production of spruce in the future will go not only to the best owners, but to the entire population.

Making Experiments.

Experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, have been making a careful investigation to see what can be found to take the place of wood for the manufacture of paper, and whether the necessary plant is at hand or whether we will have to hunt the world over for it.

Experiments, now being conducted by this department, give out of the agitation resulting from the decreasing supply of pulp-making woods. Congress from time to time has made appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to test such plants as woods as may be required to ascertain if they are suitable for paper-making purposes. These investigations, under the direction of Nathan A. Cobb, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, are being carried on in co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry, which has a laboratory here, available for certain phases of the work.

As explained by Professor Cobb to-day, paper may be made out of many materials, but the important point to consider is, out of what material can paper be made upon a profitable commercial basis? Many different factors enter into this problem. None of the fibrous plants so far experimented with are altogether free from disadvantages on this point.

The experiments thus far have had to do principally with such plants as hemp stalks, cotton stalks, flax, sugar cane stalks, rice straw, sugarcane, and several other things. While these experiments have not progressed far enough to warrant definite conclusions as to whether any of them can be manufactured on a paying commercial scale, it is asserted that corn stalks offer the most promising outlook.

A very much finer paper can be made from corn stalks than from the wood pulp. Samples already made show that all grades of paper can be made out of corn stalks. The Bureau of Plant Industry is now planning to make a commercial test of this corn stalk paper in co-operation with some of the paper manufacturers in New England.

Corn Stalks Have Advantages.

An additional advantage which corn stalks have over other plants investigated is the fact that a by-product is secured in the manufacture of paper from corn stalks which practically pays the expense of the manufacturing process up to the time the material is taken from the "digestor." This is a molasses product which undoubtedly will have considerable food value for live stock. The idea is to utilize naturally the by-product of this manufacturing process to turn this by-product back to the farmers at a reasonable rate. The by-product is practically the same as is now being used extensively in the south as feed for cattle and mules.

Considerable quantities of this molasses are imported from Cuban sugar factories, and Louisiana planters are using large quantities of it, and other planters in the country are coming more and more to use it.

Paper has been made out of corn stalks before, but never in a sufficient quantity to pay for the manufacturing, but this by-product may change the situation. Ton for ton, the amount of pulp from the cornstalks is just about the same as from wood, but the pulp from the cornstalks is of a finer grade than the ordinary wood pulp. Immense quantities of it are available which are not now utilized. It is cheaper and more easily handled than

any of the other materials experimented with.

The first important step looking to the manufacture of paper from corn stalks has been taken by Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, who has introduced a bill establishing in that State an experimental mill for making paper from this product. The measure has been held up in the House pending the experiments which the Department of Agriculture is carrying on to determine whether paper can be made from cornstalks on a commercial basis at a profit.

Objections to Cotton Stalks.

"Do you regard the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks now as a commercial possibility?" Dr. Cobb was asked to-day. "I cannot venture an opinion as to the outlook for cottons," he answered. "The matter of collecting and handling cotton stalks would be even more difficult than that connected with the assembling of corn stalks. It is possible to make a very high grade of paper from cotton stalks. It has not yet been demonstrated that it is practicable to manufacture paper from this material as an economic matter. Cotton stalks are much more difficult to assemble for shipping than corn stalks, being much more 'bulky' and therefore not easily packed together."

Professor Cobb stated that a larger percentage of fibre per ton can be secured from corn than from cotton stalks.

One of the greatest obstacles in making paper from cotton stalks hitherto has been in bleaching. Professor Cobb thinks that if some means can be adopted whereby the outer bark can be gotten rid of by mechanical action, an important step might be achieved toward the utilization of cotton stalks for paper making.

The prediction is made by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, that if cotton stalks come into use for making of paper, the saving annually to the farmers of the South will be not less than \$50,000,000 through wiping out the boll weevil. This little insect pest lives and thrives in the dead cotton stalks and in the making of the stalks can be a great help.

Dr. Howard declares that the Southern farmer will add to his annual income not merely the price paid by the pulp-makers for the 15,000,000 stalks left in the fields each year, but the additional \$50,000,000 which he loses through the attacks of the boll weevil.

Among the other products which seem to offer good prospects from which paper can be made are "bamboo" and cane from canebreaks. These products grow in vast quantities all over the South, particularly in Mississippi. There is no question about them being convertible into paper.

HELP NEAR; TAKE LIFE.

Salesman Inhabits Gas While Wife Goes for Medicine.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Jacob Bennett, forty-six years old, a travelling salesman, who with his wife and their eleven-year-old son, had stayed while in this city at 32 West One Hundred and Eighty Street, yesterday afternoon by accident was gassed by a leaking gas when the death of her husband was carried to Mrs. Bennett in a nearby drug store she fell in a swoon.

The Bennetts came to New York from Philadelphia on Friday night and went to the West One Hundred and Eighty Street furnished room house, which is conducted by John Hamilton. During the night Bennett was ill.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Bennett went out on an errand, taking the boy with her, and leaving her husband at a drug store and got some medicine for him. They had been gone only a short time when another woman detected the odor of gas coming from the Bennetts' room. Bennett was found unconscious on the lounge, one end of a gas tube, attached to a chandelier, bit between his teeth.

Patrolman Schmidt, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, summoned an ambulance from the hospital, and Dr. Bennett responded. Bennett was alive when the physician reached him. The doctor sent the patrolman to the drug store for a supply of oxygen. Though a considerable quantity of the restorative was pumped into Bennett's lungs, he died in a few minutes.

LAID TO REST.

Very Simple Funeral Services Held for Admiral Cervera.

MADRID, April 4.—Vice-Admiral Cervera, who was buried yesterday afternoon, was buried in a simple black coffin and borne on the shoulders of soldiers and sailors of the navy, where a salute of twenty-one volleys was fired.

In accordance with the admiral's request, there were no flowers. Newspapers, all commenting on the death of Admiral Cervera, recall the warm praise bestowed upon him by the Americans after Santiago.

Tablet to Mr. Baldwin.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—A memorial tablet to the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York City, was unveiled this afternoon at Tuskegee Institute. The presentation address was made by Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, a member of the Baldwin Memorial Fund Committee, through which \$150,000 was given to the institute on the date of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Booker T. Washington, the principal, and Robert C.

Ogden, of New York, made brief addresses.

The tablet faces one side of a monument erected by Tuskegee students, and is the work of the sculptor Carl H. Smith, of New York. The monument is a negro laborer with outstretched hands holding laurel wreaths.

Mr. Baldwin, up to the time of his death, January 23, 1905, was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

NAB BURGLARS.

Detectives Find Two Operating on Door of Policeman's Flat.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Four detectives caught two burglars at work and arrested them early yesterday, after a fight, just outside the apartment of Patrolman Leonard Woodie, of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, at 25 South Second Street, Brooklyn. Sixty burglars, committed in the eastern district of Brooklyn within the last six months, will be charged against the prisoners, who said they were Herman Grizhandler, of 244 Walabout Street, Brooklyn, and Meyer Krinick, of 87 Cook Street, Brooklyn.

Captain Kuhne, of the Brooklyn detective service, said that the men made a practice of stupefying the occupants of a house by turning on the gas in each room for a short time. The detectives have been searching for these burglars for months.

The plainclothesmen removed their shoes and entered the house in Second Street, which he left on the second floor, and the other lock and go in. All the gaslights had been turned out, but they stumbled through the darkness to the fourth floor. From the top of the stairway they saw one of the burglars holding an electric flash light while the other, in the light, operated on the lock of the wooden apartment. The burglars turned and saw the detectives and the fight started, which resulted in the arrests.

OVER THE FALLS.

Unknown Man Leaps into River, and Is Swept Over Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 4.—An unknown man, about thirty-eight years old, this afternoon committed suicide by jumping into the river from Luna Island, in sight of a score of persons who saw him swept over the falls.

"The authorities hope to establish his identity by means of a child's ring, found in one of the pockets of his overcoat," said a police official. "Luna Fall is the smallest of the three falls, but it has never given up its dead."

"BRING US FIVE RUINARTS, WAITER"

Martin Thought Fancy Vintage Was Something Served in Sticks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—It is not true that the labor leaders are drinking champagne. This was proved conclusively last night. Harry Martin, secretary of the Antitrust League, was one of a company of six who dined with a "little brother of the tariff," who is in the capital to see that the duty on hides is not restored.

After the dinner was ordered the host said nonchalantly: "Now, gentlemen, what are you going to drink?"

One of the men said: "Let's have a little ruinart."

Mr. Martin looked at him a moment suspiciously. Then, wishing to appear a good fellow, he said to the waiter: "Oh, yes, bring us five ruinarts."

OFFICIAL POLITICS.

Wisconsin Witnesses Says Former Governor Directed Game Wardens.

MADISON, WIS., April 4.—That United States Senator La Follette, while Governor of Wisconsin, personally directed game wardens to take a part in politics was the gist of the testimony Deputy Game Warden W. C. Haslam, of Appleton, before the Senate Investigation Committee to-day.

Haslam said he was called to Senator La Follette's office and was told by the Senator that if E. Hagensmidt, State Senator from Green Bay, must be defeated. Later, Haslam said, he was ordered into Grant county to work for J. J. Blaine as a candidate for Congress against J. W. Babcock. He declared that he was told, on leaving Grant county, after the Blaine campaign, that there were forty-eight State employees on the train.

An Important Mission.

VALPARAISO, April 4.—Admiral Perez, chief of the naval station at Talcahuano, has been commissioned by the government to visit the United States on an important mission, the nature of which has not been disclosed.

Fire in Colliery.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., April 4.—Fire broke out in a breast of the eighth level of the Mahanoy Colliery to-day and is burning fiercely. The mine employs about 1,000 men and miners.

Officials Resign.

ROME, April 4.—Minister of War Severino Casarini and the under secretary of posts, M. Dadi, having resigned, the King has appointed to these offices respectively General Spingardi and Ferrillo Rossi.

Consents to Act.

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, Argentine minister to Italy, recently requested by Venezuela to accept the post of arbitrator in the pending questions between Venezuela and the United States, has consented to act in this capacity.

SAUNDERS PLEADS MORE INSURGENTS FOR HIS TOBACCO WAKE APPEARANCE

Would Have Tariff Protect Virginia Product Same as Connecticut.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 4.

"If we are going to have a protective tariff," said Representative E. W. Saunders, of Virginia, to-day, "why not let it be just. The Payne bill discriminates against the South generally and my section of Virginia in particular."

In a most interesting speech of ten minutes before the House Saturday night, Mr. Saunders told the committee of the inequalities, injustices and unfairness of the bill in its relation to the bright tobacco growers, and his State and the two Carolinas. He showed that the duty if \$1.50 on the pound of Sumatra wrapper leaf had operated to build up an artificial production of shade grown tobacco in Connecticut and Florida, largely in the hands of negro growers, enabling them to sell some of their tobacco as high as \$2 a pound, while the bright tobacco raisers of his district saw their tobacco decline in value from year to year under the competition of Turkish grown tobacco.

Mr. Saunders insisted that as the bill was avowedly drawn on protection lines, it should at least be equitable in its application of the protective principle, and that as numerous other industries were protected against competition, it was not fair to a great industry, the tobacco industry, to put individual farmers, not to put them on the same footing as those who grow Sumatra tobacco.

The duty against Turkish tobacco, he showed, was only about 17 cents a pound, as against the \$1.50 on Sumatra. That was due to the fact that one pound of Turkish tobacco would go to the absence of stems, would go as far in the process of manufacture as two pounds of Virginia leaf. He declared that the framers of the Payne bill would not only add the growers of bright tobacco, putting them in a class with the Sumatra growers, but the duty would increase the revenues.

It was pointed out that an increase of duty, not so great as in the case of Sumatra leaf, would diminish the importation of the lower grades of Turkish leaf, but enough of the higher grades would be imported at the higher rate to make a considerable increase in the revenues.

Mr. Saunders insisted that if the committee would not give the tobacco growers relief in other directions, for instance by decreasing the cost of necessities of life and farmers' supplies of all sorts, it should at least put the growers of bright tobacco on the same footing as the growers of shade tobacco, and neglecting the growers of smoking tobacco. It was shown that shade grown tobacco was almost as artificial as the growing of pineapple in Maine.

The bright tobacco of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, said Mr. Saunders, "is grown under natural conditions, by individual farmers, who find themselves suffering present loss, and threatened with greater distress by the competition of tobacco grown by cheap labor of Europe and Asiatic Turkey."

If it was the taxing power, said the speaker, to use the taxing power to build up the glove business, as has been done by duties on gloves, has been equally conserved, whether on the farm or in the factory, a consistent application of the principle by the committee which recommended the increased glove tariff, would include the increase on Turkish tobacco."

Mr. Saunders insisted that it was not a question of a revenue, or a protective tariff, but one of a just application of the protective principle, by the party which carried the tariff, in its relations on that issue, and would give the country a protective bill.

"So far as the revenue feature is concerned," declared Mr. Saunders, "the experience of the government with the \$1.50 duty on Sumatra leaf would indicate that Turkish tobacco, which has become such a great fad in this country, could carry a high duty and yield a large revenue, and, therefore, without any regard to the protective phase, the committee would be justified in increasing this duty for the revenue. The Turkish tobacco, \$2,000,000, about \$300,000 pounds, \$2,000,000.

"The import on present importations of Sumatra leaf, which amounts to about 8,500,000 pounds, is about \$12,000,000, and the importations of Turkish tobacco, about \$300,000 pounds, \$2,000,000.

"To the person who does not smoke the speech of Mr. Saunders will not appeal, for he (the smoker) has never paid particular attention to the changes that have come in the cigarette business within the last few years. It seems now that a majority of the cigarette habits of the American people are of foreign origin. Every little cigarette stand has one or more brands of foreign cigarettes, and every billboard carries one or more advertisements.

It is stated as a fact that the importation of Turkish "cotton-tack" has about the same quantity of cigarette tobacco in this country out of business. While Mr. Saunders' appeal may sound well to the producer, it may not please the consumer. There is two sides to the question. Those who do not smoke the cigarette should be encouraged would not be if the Turkish farmers were to succeed in breaking up the American grower. Mr. Saunders, realizing that the tariff bill is to protect, believes that it should be felt in laying its duties—not sectional, or unequal in its distribution. He speaks for the farmers of his district and section of the South. However, there is but little, if any, prospect of having Turkish tobacco taxed.

Franks Dine Officers.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The officers of the naval tender Yankton, happily dubbed for the occasion "Advance Agents of the Round-the-World Battleship Fleet," because their vessel preceded Admiral Sperry's ships on their cruise, were given a dinner at the Hotel Astor to-night by the Franks. The membership of the Franks is recruited from advance and press agents.

Summons New Minister.

LISBON, April 4.—Dr. Wenceslau do Lima has not been successful in forming a Cabinet, following the resignation of the late minister, King Manuel to-day, therefore, King Manuel has summoned Sousa-Telles, the former Minister of War, to accomplish this task.

Dies From Injuries.

HAZLEHURST, GA., April 4.—J. L. Williams, with his brother, Ed, were killed to-day by a train. Williams was killed to-day by a train. Williams was killed to-day by a train.

Republicans Have an Obstreperous Band on Hand in the House.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 4.

Another band of insurgents has appeared in the House of Representatives. Twenty-six Republicans, among them three North Carolinians, three West Virginians, one Virginian and other Southerners, are demanding 10 cents a ton on coal, 25 cents on iron ore, \$3 on pig iron and scrap iron, 10 per cent, on hides and the striking out of the proviso in the lumber schedule. These Representatives have said to the Republican leaders: "Give us other laws, ask and we will vote for your rule." This brings about an interesting situation.

Representative C. B. Slemo, the only Republican Congressman from Virginia, in an excellent speech in the House last week, said: "Give us other laws, ask and we will vote for your rule." This brings about an interesting situation.

Mr. Slemo spoke not only for South-west Virginia, the region of his home, but for the entire South. He was saying just what many Democrats would like to say, but would not dare say on account of the party platform.

Mr. Slemo's speech was a masterpiece of things that early Southern statesmen were for protection, and to give force to his argument, quoted from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Taylor, and held that the land of Dixie had prospered under protection.

Elkins Sounded Warning.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, sounded, what he termed a note of warning, to Eastern and Western Senators in his remarkable speech in the Senate last week. His remarks gave courage to Senators and Representatives of the South.

There is an impression here that the Payne bill would give New England and the East a decided advantage over Southern States. Therefore, it is not surprising that the feeling is beginning to crop out here and there and manifest strength as it did when the twenty-six Republicans met and made demands on Chairman Payne. If the new insurgents stand out for their alleged rights the extra session may be prolonged indefinitely.

The North Carolina Republican members are very active in the contest for the Payne bill. Mr. Cowles has been before the committee in behalf of mica. He and Currier, of New Hampshire, and Martin, of South Dakota, got the committee to agree to put mica back to about where it was, instead of the